

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1892.

NUMBER 2.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A REPORT THAT Baine's Friends Have Persuaded Him.

TO ACCEPT THE NOMINATION.

The International Money Conference Will Soon be Held—Guesses at Who the Delegates Will Be—State Conventions.

New York, May 18.—Secretary Baine, it is said, has consented conditionally to the use of his name at the Minneapolis convention. Paige of Washington is staying at the Fifth Avenue hotel. He stated to-night that Secretary Baine and President Harrison and had received definite instructions from both to present the name of either at Minneapolis as the Republican nominee for President. Mr. Paige also stated that Secretary Baine was given permission by both Baine and Harrison to withdraw the name of either as may seem advisable at the time.

The International Conference.

New York, May 18.—A Washington special to The Post says: The international silver conference bids fair from present appearances to be held within the next sixty days, though the place has not yet been decided. One element of delay has been the fact that the correspondence has been conducted by mail instead of by cable. It is likely that the place chosen will be the capital of one of the powers so that no great political significance can be given to the meeting. The names of the main representatives have not yet been made known, as it is doubtful whether the president has his list made out. Several suggestions are canvassed, however, in a manner which would indicate that the president has been under advisement. So far the indications point to Henry W. Cannon of New York as a representative of the Republican committee, and Governor Francis A. Pickens of South Carolina as a representative of the Democratic committee. The money question, and General Francis A. Walker of Massachusetts, a Democrat, as representative. The fourth member may be chosen from the leading western Democrats who have made a specialty of this subject. A movement is on foot among leading members and representatives of both political parties to procure the nomination as fifth member of Director Decca of the mint bureau and by common consent the coinage expert of the United States treasury.

Southern Democrats.

Atlanta, Ga., May 18.—The state Democratic convention was held here to-day. The platform commends free coinage of both silver and gold. The delegates at large will vote to-day for Cleveland.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh, N. C., May 18.—The Democrats held their state convention here to-day, 100 delegates being present. There was entire harmony. The platform adopted was that of 1890, with three amendments from the Omaha platform and one new plank, that for the graduated income tax. At midnight Elias Carr of Beaufort was nominated for governor.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia, S. C., May 18.—The state Democratic convention was called to order at noon to-day, and was under the control of the Alliance men. Resolutions affirming the principles set forth in the Omaha platform were adopted. The delegates at large were Governor McMan, Senator Ivey, Dr. Stokes and General Waddy.

Californians for Cleveland.

San Francisco, Cal., May 18.—The delegates from four of the seven congressional districts in attendance on the Democratic state convention met to-night and nominated candidates for congress and also district delegates to the national convention. A. J. of them are Cleveland and men. The first, second and third district conventions adopted resolutions endorsing Cleveland and instructing delegates to vote for his nomination. The Cleveland men promise to make a warm fight in the state convention to-day, unless the platform supports him for president in the most unequivocal manner.

A Quadruple Murder.

Denison, Tex., May 18.—Last night was a night of horror in Denison. Between 10 o'clock and 3:30 a. m. an unknown assassin shot and murdered four women, two of them members of local society and two inmates of charitable houses. The first victim was Mrs. Faynes, the wife of Dr. Henry Z. Faynes, one of Denison's most respected citizens, prominent in business and social life. Mrs. Faynes, a young and very attractive woman was assassinated while alone in her home or else taken forcibly from it and put to death by her assassin just outside and near her house. The residence of Dr. Faynes is just outside the city limits on Wood street, between two and a half miles south-west of the city.

Five hours later in the very heart of the city a beautiful young Miss Ellen Hawley was shot and killed by some unknown person. Miss Hawley was killed almost without a word of warning in the privacy of her room in her mother's cottage home. Between the hours when these four assassinations occurred in the city and far distant section of the city two women were killed by an assassin's bullets. The assassin shot and killed Mrs. Faynes during the absence of her husband at an E. J. Edge. When his victim was dead the murderer took her gold watch and chain, diamond ring and earrings and proceeded to the Hawley residence where he shot and killed Miss Ellen Hawley who was seated on a bed with her mother when the assassin's bullet came through a screen. The murderer had previously entered the girl's sleeping room where she had fled to her mother for protection. The assassin then directed his steps to the parlor of Madame Rivers where he fired from the front porch through a win-

dow, killing Madame Rivers. After this he crossed to the next street where he mortally wounded Rose Sewar, who was about to retire to her room at Madame Williams. This last shot was fired from the sidewalk, the ball entering beneath the right arm.

These four murders have created intense excitement; which is increased by the fact that there is no clue to the criminal. Hundreds of armed men are searching for the murderer, aiding the sheriff and county officers. Blood hounds have been brought into service but so far without success.

Several arrests on suspicion have been made but the guilty man is believed to be still at large.

Shot at Warren.

Special to The Gazette.
Pike, May 18.—The champion feather weight, Tom Warren, met Frank Simmons several years back in Fort Springs, Ark. Simmons had been arrested for an assault and it seems the case was dropped on a promise to pay \$300. Last night Simmons and Warren entered into an altercation over this question and the former fired upon Warren. He sent a bullet through a pocket, narrowly missing the pugilist. Simmons was severely punished by the lookers-on.

For the Use War.

Denver, May 18.—A Washington special says: Senator Woodruff to-day introduced a bill to reimburse Colorado for the expenses incurred by the state in repelling a threatened invasion and raid by the Indians in 1883. The bill makes an appropriation of \$50,000, 50 cents to a soldier, and also provides for the payment of officers and enlisted men of the National Guards who did not exceed an allowance in the regular army.

For Free Art.

Washington, May 18.—A delegation representing the National Art association appeared before the house committee on ways and means to-day and submitted arguments in favor of removing the duty on art. The delegation consisted of the famous sculptor, and the other members of the committee. The delegation appeared before the committee of the senate after in the day and submitted arguments to the same as those before the ways and means committee.

More Atchison Riots.

New York, May 18.—A statement was published in Wall street and confirmed by authorities here that the Atchison company contemplates the issue of a permanent bond to provide for betterments and improvements, and formal action may be taken in this direction at the next directors' meeting. It is also stated that the plan will provide for the issue of \$500,000 second mortgage bonds, probably yielding interest at graded rates. Of this \$500,000 will be used to raise the present income bonds.

Fort McKinney Burned.

Fort McKinney, Wyo., May 18.—The best buildings of this post were destroyed by fire last night. Three of the six quarters for cavalry companies and the garrison canteen are in ruins. Camps have been established and the loss is not less than \$150,000. The fire started by the overturning of a lamp in the quarters.

Denver and Rio Grande Earnings.

Denver, May 18.—The estimated earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande for the second week in May were: Freight, \$7,070; passenger, \$3,400; express, \$7,300; making a total of \$27,770, an increase over the same week last year of \$2,500. The earnings of the week to date, nine months, are \$7,676,87.

Lincoln is Waterbound.

Lincoln, Neb., May 18.—Lincoln is waterbound. No train can come or go. For thirty miles east and west the roads have washed out. The Rock Island and Union Pacific from Denver is a mile east of where it was supposed to proceed, further and surrounded by water. The situation here is terrible. Two thousand people are homeless and to-day nine Russians, seven of them children, were drowned before they could be rescued from their house, which was washed away. A high wind at day prevented any work at rescue. The property loss here alone is over \$500,000.

The President in Washington.

Washington, May 19.—The president, Mrs. Harrison and party arrived in the city this afternoon from their trip to Fort Monroe. The president came back much improved, and looks a great deal better, as it is rumored that Mrs. Harrison is seriously ill. Inquiry at the White House elicited the reply that Mrs. Harrison was much improved with the trip and on her arrival immediately retired. This was said to be the foundation of the rumor.

Rather Deep Cellars.

Spencer, Ia., May 18.—Reports from all points of this and adjoining counties show the damage to crops of all kinds and stock. Numerous acres of cattle grazing along Sioux and Osage rivers were surrounded by rapidly rising water and lost. The dam at the head of one of the lakes at Mt. Airy is fast causing a two foot rise in Sioux river, the water at this point now being a foot higher than ever before known. All persons in this city have from one to three feet of water in them.

A Mining Accident.

Denver, May 18.—A special to The News from Gold Hill, Colo., says: Archie Robinson, a miner, was fatally injured in the China mine to-day by being knocked off a ladder by a falling rock. He was found at the thirty-four level.

A Gold Strike.

Denver, May 18.—A special from Delta, Colo., says: Gold has been struck in quartzite rock on the Southfork, five miles west of Delta, that runs \$7,000 per ton. The specimens of ore were shown on the streets to-day. Great excitement prevails and the scene of discovery is being kept closed out in chains.

Cholera in Egypt.

Cairo, May 18.—An epidemic of virulent cholera is raging in Hattara and is spreading inland. It is already causing a panic in the city. The natives are taking vigorous precautions to prevent the disease from spreading to Assiout.

WIND FOR THE SKIES.

The Worst Rise Yet Coming Down the Mississippi.

THE RIVERS WILL GO.

Prospect of a Clean Sweep From St. Louis to the Gulf—Strengthening the Levees at New Orleans—A Strong Waters at Kansas City.

St. Louis, Mo., May 19 (2 p. m.).—The weather reports show that a rise of three feet is coming down the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. This will cause the rivers here to rise at least one foot within several days. This means that the entire country from here to New Orleans will be flooded, as the levees will not be able to stand against a body of water.

HEAVY DAMAGE.
The Mississippi came to a standstill at 9 p. m. the gauge registering 36.3. It will, however, commence rising to-morrow as it is waiting for the tide to rise. At Kansas City, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, was flooded this afternoon. The water was caused by the breaking of the Chicago and Arion embankment.

In the city over 3000 people have been driven out of work by factories being inundated. Over 20,000 tons of grain have been drowned. The loss will aggregate in the millions.

A dispatch from Grand Tower, Mo., 20 miles south of here, states that the railroad was washed out. Two levees broke this morning. A. J. the country is flooded. One of the broken levees was opposite the Girardeau and the other opposite the Girardeau. The broken levees were in Kansas City. The water is now in the city and is causing much damage. The water is now in the city and is causing much damage. The water is now in the city and is causing much damage.

But Outbreak at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., May 18.—At midnight to-night the water in the Missouri river is rising at the rate of an inch an hour and is rising here and over Kansas and western Missouri. The river is rising and is causing much damage. The water is now in the city and is causing much damage. The water is now in the city and is causing much damage.

The reports from up the river show the water is coming down in immense volumes and we have not yet got the worst of it.

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A storm along the coast. A terrible storm is raging along the coast of the Gulf, causing considerable damage in many parts of the coast and Sandy Hook. A small steamship, schooner was driven on the inner bar by the tremendous waves and is now breaking up. The crew is in the vessel and is now breaking up. The crew is in the vessel and is now breaking up.

Waters at Alton. Alton, May 18.—A north-west gale blowing sixty miles an hour has raised here since last night, causing considerable damage to property in the lower districts. The water is now in the city and is causing much damage. The water is now in the city and is causing much damage. The water is now in the city and is causing much damage.

These reports from May 18.—A telegram from St. Louis, Mo., says: The residents of Kansas City, Mo., are in danger. There are 10,000 people in the city and the water is rising. The water is now in the city and is causing much damage. The water is now in the city and is causing much damage. The water is now in the city and is causing much damage.

Phoca at Fort Dodge. Omaha, May 18.—A special to The Post from Fort Dodge, N. D., says: The worst case of phoca in many years is now in the section of the river. The water is now in the city and is causing much damage. The water is now in the city and is causing much damage. The water is now in the city and is causing much damage.

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LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

Celebrated Copper River

TRADE MARKS AND \$2.50 NO BOTTOM FANTY

The only kind made by white labor

None Genuine without our Trade Mark

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

In an interview with Dr. Tiger, vigorously expressed himself that he took the event as it was intended as an insult to the church's soul.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted at the night session and a permanent national organization effected by electing the following officers: President, W. L. Steadman, Iowa; secretary, W. L. Perry, Minnesota; vice presidents, E. L. Coosey, Iowa, R. W. Knowlton, North Dakota, O. A. Brown, Kansas, W. W. Conlin, Nebraska, T. B. Cope, Kansas; treasurer, E. W. Sharp, Kansas; national organizer, Z. A. Bristol, Minnesota.

The vice presidents and officers will constitute the executive board.

OMAHA, May 18.—Bishop Foster guided the Methodist conference this morning. Several resolutions declaring the conference in favor of equal representation of ministers and laymen, and asking that the conference be divided into two houses, were received and referred to the committee on equal representation without debate. Governor Evans of Colorado offered a resolution setting apart the districts of Colorado, West Nebraska, South Dakota, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico and Wyoming as a publication district, and that a committee be appointed to superintend the publication of a Western Christian Advocate, as the Rocky Mountain Advocate will suspend publication owing to financial straits. After a parliamentary wrangle, the resolution was adopted on the table by a vote of 18 to 13.

The third day of action yesterday for second member of the Cincinnati board of directors resulted in the election of Lewis Curtis, of Chicago, he having received 233 out of 426 votes cast. Jesse L. Burbit was elected secretary of the Sunday School and Tract society by acclamation.

The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock when tributes were paid to Henry D. Moxon and other workers. Fifteen-minute talks were then held on "The Constitution that Await the Liberal Church," John Z. Rogers, of Kansas City, spoke on "How to Reach the Constitution," and Newton F. Mann, Omaha, delivered an address on "Difficulties in the Way." The work there is to do," was talked about by E. C. Douglas, of Illinois.

Resolutions will be prepared and acted upon before the convention to-morrow asking that the World's Fair be open on Sunday.

At 8 o'clock the convention adjourned.

English Protectionists.

London, May 19.—Lord Salisbury's speech last night in favor of a protective tariff is the absorbing topic in provincial journals, which, with few exceptions, contain lengthy editorials on the subject. The conservative newspapers, especially in the manufacturing centers, where the Tories are trying to bring the working classes over to their side, have much to say in favor of Lord Salisbury's views and speak especially in endorsement of his assertion that if the English people intend to add to their own in the conflict of tariffs, they must be prepared to refuse free trade to nations who refuse them access to their markets. The Liberal newspapers take the free trade side and assail Lord Salisbury's argument with ridicule. There is no doubt, however, that his lordship's views are received with widespread approval by multitudes of the English workingmen, and the Tories will be greatly strengthened by the adoption of a protection programme.

The Liverpool Post, a Garston organ, describes Lord Salisbury's suggestion as insane, a variation on the theme.

The London evening journals of the Liberal persuasion take in the same strain. The St. James Gazette, for instance, there is an uneasy conversation among Conservatives and Liberal Unionists that what his lordship said yesterday have been unsaid. The Gazette says it is not so sure that the electors will gracefully recognize that Lord Salisbury is greatly enough to face the issue of the future.

The Evening Globe, Conservative, dances around the question, but is mainly favorable to Lord Salisbury's views. The Globe carries at Lord Salisbury's suggestion, that as the United States mainly furnish England with articles essential to the good of the people and raw material essential to manufacturers, the United States should be exempted from the provisions of a protective tariff on the part of the English. "The McKinley tariff," says the Globe, "is the most unkindly of tariffs to our trade and is likely to come to harm in the future. It is unfair, therefore, to retaliate for Yankee misdoings by imposing duties on imports from France, Germany and Italy."

A G. A. R. Split.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19.—Department of Louisiana and Mississippi G. A. R. has passed resolutions surrendering the division charter because Commander-in-chief Palmer suspended division commander for non-recognition of negro posts.

Deeming's Last Hope Flew.

London, May 19.—The last hope of Deeming, the wife murderer, is gone. The lords of the council decided this morning that no appeal from the Melbourne criminal court be granted, thus confirming the sentence of hanging.

A BATTLE APPEARS

MR. VILLERS, ALEXANDER ENG.
-S- NEWSPAPER MAN.

**Interesting Experiences on the Battle
Field and In Camp—Something About
the Russian Skobelev—Views on the
Education at West Point.**

London, May 15.—I spent a delightful day once at West Point. Much of the great kindness which I received at the hands of Colonel Wilson and his staff of officers I owed to the charming memory left in their minds of the visit of the celebrated English war correspondent Fred Vieters, who, at their special invitation, delivered there a lecture upon his war experiences. If only our English visitors would behave as well, and know as much good taste as did Mr. Vieters, the reception given by the kindly Americans to their English cousins would be as universally charming as they would always wish to make it. But alas, our men do not always behave as well, as they might do, and consequently the innocent have now and again to suffer for the faults of some ill-bred cad who seems of deliberate purpose bent upon leaving upon his host as long and an impression as he possibly can. Luckily for me in succeeding Mr. Vieters as a visitor to West Point, I had merely to endeavor as best I might to act up to the reputation he had left behind him. It was therefore with much pleasure that I recently paid a visit to Mr. Vieters in his charming studio in London. Let me describe the man and his surroundings. As I entered the studio I found him hard at work illustrating the remarkable series of articles which is now appearing in "Black and White" of the War of 1892. Mr. Vieters is a man of about 40 years of age, a strong, good-looking, well-set-up man, bearing in his face the marks and memories of many curious experiences and vicissitudes of the world over. A very dandy man, his very bright and energetic. A soldier, you feel instinctively, to his very finger-tips. The studio itself, full of the relics of many battle fields, tells its own eloquent story. At my right hand stood the luncheon basket of King Chieftain of Mandarlay. On the wall were the helmets of many nations, the spears of Abyssinia, and of the dead of Mele-Keir rested against a large work screen which divides the room. The true Afghan knife so frequently alluded to by Rudyard Kipling sent a shudder through one's heart as one looked upon its gleaming blade. Battle work from Egypt, acquer and looking glass from Burma, tapestry also from Burma, representing scenes in the teak forests, were there in rich profusion. A pathetic interest attached itself to the slight remains of a humble colon, from which Mr. Vieters himself had seen the 3,000-year-old dead body of the girl occupant thrown out to moulder in the dust of modern Egypt. All these things and many more occupied my attention whilst Mr. Vieters filled and lit a pipe which he told me had been given him by his celebrated confrere Archibald Forbes, who had smoked it through the battle of Plevna as he rushed thither and thither bearing a charmed life and utterly regardless of the bullets waizzing about his head. "Now Mr. Vieters," I said, "I want you to tell me all your experiences, and how you manage to do these wonderful war sketches of guns with which we are all so familiar." "I first went out," replied he, "to the Servo-Turkish war in 1876 as war artist for the Graphic. I was all through that campaign with the exception of the last battle, when I was executed and then requested to go with the Turks. Having seen with the Servians for eight months, I thought this was rather risky business. So when I got to Constantinople, having made the journey thither with Mr. Power, the Times correspondent, I met a man who was known to the Sultan who gave him a firman which took him straight to the front. I joined him and went to the front with him. However, arrived there, there was an armistice and I saw no fighting. I then joined the Russians in their great war against Turkey which broke out shortly afterwards.

"How do you sketch on the field of battle, Mr. Vieters?"

"Well," I take very small sketch books with me, so small that I can hold them in the palm of my hand. These I continually use in taking notes of costumes, weapons and sometimes positions. So that I can hardly be observed, and so avoid suspicion on the part of the people there. I have to be very quick about it, I can tell you. Then I have a rather large sketch book with my person which I use directly an engagement commences and the attention of the people is distracted from me and the excitement of all that is going on around them. The details of costume, figures, etc., that I have previously been engaged upon whilst on the march, I can work up on the spot, which is not always the case with other artists, who take a few notes and trust to doing in their work from memory after the fight is over. Of course being a war artist, you are naturally expected by the officials to do your work, to sketch, etc., but the nuisance is if the ordinary soldier or ignorant officer interferes with you. For if you attract their attention by using

too large a sacred book you may be arrested and then there is no end of trouble and on my getting your material home. Some times I have ascribed on my thumb nail and other nails. I remember one difficult occasion during the mobilization of the Russian troops on the Roumanian frontier, to avoid observation I began ascribing on my thumb nail, which of course necessitated my taking off my gloves; I forgot it was several degrees below zero and nearly had the misfortune to lose my thumb, sacred and all by frost-bite. I only knew this when I arrived at my love, and began crawling from the ice thumb. Not till then did I discover the injury, and the pain as it began to thaw was excruciating. "Can you get a good glimpse of the battle as a whole?" I asked. "Well, first of all, a battle is a most puzzling thing. You see troops marching hither and thither, guns brought up, desultory shots here and there, and then the booming of guns. You have probably seen marching with a regiment of men, wondering how on earth you are to get a picture in the utter confusion of the moment. When you see the brigadier ride by with his staff, then the best thing is to follow him, and presently you arrive at some point of vantage. The brigadier will rein up, and in front of him you will see the mass of confusion gradually taking some settled, definite form. You begin searching immediately, not knowing how soon the troops will be engaged, or what incident thus early in the fight may be the most important one of the day. The result is, you are always at work. There is rarely any central point in battle. You never know what position will be the hard nut to crack, the turning point of the whole battle. For instance in the march on Plevna, when out of the early morning mists which had been hanging about the valley of the Vici, a huge mound loomed up on our right flank, and Krader was pounding away at it with his artillery. We at first thought the Turks had evacuated the position, and then some of us thought 'this is a position at all?' for not a puff of smoke replied to the Russian guns, yet that became the great Gravatazi which was the bone of contention for months and months between the Turks, Russians and a host of Roumanians. In fact the first troops of Roumania entered it with their lead bodies for wee is and wee is together."

"Don't you find that the summer days rather intimidate you, or are you stimulated to special fervor?" "Well," replied Mr. Vieters with a smile, "there is always a tendency to duck your head when you hear the ring of a bell. I used to pass off with me, for I would, at once take out a sacred book. Then I forgot it. It is as good as lightning. But you never realize what a battle is until you see some poor devil carried off the field wounded to death. Then you know what it all means and what you are in for." "What is the most striking scene, Mr. Vieters, that is most indelibly photographed on your mind?" "Well, the ones that appear to me most are what I have seen after the battle. It is that that brings home most to you all the horror of it. It is the misery the wounded suffer a few days afterwards. One thing that always appeared to me the most terrible and the most dramatic, was the march of the Turkish prisoners through an ice-bound country, through Roumania to Russia after the fall of Plevna. That was a horrible sight, fellows cowering down through sheer starvation and weakness by hundreds daily. Outside one village one morning I counted sixty bodies that had been picked up out of its streets and collected round the mouth of a diseased grain pit. I knew Skobeloff well. He was a wonderful figure of romance. Tall, thin, we might say, figure, ruddy complexion, flowing yellow beard, blue eyes, rather fine ones. During the campaign he would shave his head like a Mussulman. He was in the habit of opening a flask of oil and anointing his head, though to cool his head, fevered with, a very incarnation of war. He was a wonderfully well-informed man. For instance, he knew every move in the civil war between north and south. He sat always on a little table in his ten Scavenger's Turkish and a life of Sherman. I told this to General Sherman a few days before his death, how much an admirer Skobeloff was of him, which I could see pleased the old gentleman vastly, or as the Americans would say, it tickled the old man some. I had many talks with Skobeloff when I was his guest for twelve days outside Constantinople. He used to say he owed the English, and he would long to meet them in battle to see what they were made of. He spoke of England perfectly. A brave, chivalrous, most magnificent nation that was the very man to stir up the pragmatic Russians and lead them on to victory. But he proved himself a very wily general in Asia years after."

Drifting on in a very interesting conversation, during which Mr. Vieters expressed himself as perfectly enthusiastic about the training of the cadets at West Point. "Why," said he, "there you have carried to perfection the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. For the course there is strenuous and the discipline is superb, and what perfect gentlemen, what splendid going fellows those cadets are! What a very flower of the nation that academy contains," drifting on, I say in such conversation, we arrived

By slow degrees and a consideration of the possibilities as he is glorified in the witness of such close observers as Dean Strange Winter and Ruyard Kipling. Especially, Mr. Villiers was so eloquent on Ruyard, and here is what he said to my concernment that precocious yet clever and worketh y observant young gentleman: "Kipling apparently, at first, seems severe on the British soldier, but he always speaks the truth about him. I can see that in a heartbeat as the greatest respect and admiration for his race. It is only really the question of their youth and want of experience. For instance, in that delightful true, old story of 'The Drums of the Fore and Aft' he mentions an incident which I have seen more than once myself occur in those little fights we had up in Afghanistan. Especially his accusation of the soldier youths of the Goordas. I remember during our advance in the Bazaar valley, after a day's unsatisfactory fighting, when our outposts were though not heavy, was quite odd enough. 'Tommy Atkins,' the young Tommy Atkins I mean, showed a considerable amount of depression, especially as the company's cook had only one ration to get with, and no gum and wolverine used to get away from the silent part of the camp, where these poor fellows were so depressed, and lighting my pipe I would wander in to the Goordas camp and would listen to their bright chatter, look at their lively, grinning faces in the flickering of their campfires, and afterwards retire to my tent with the feelings in my heart that all things might go well on the morrow, and if the Goordas were sent to meet our commissariat caravan we should be certain of their fighting their way back to camp. Such comfort would one gather from our light-hearted brave unaided Indian allies."

"Now, Mr. Villiers," said I, "what about the warfare of the future? Morike has passed away, and with him to a great extent that special scientific system which he introduced, of which he was so fond. What kind of man will the general of the future be?"

"As you suggest," replied the experienced war correspondent, "things are changed. Everything is altered; war, with modern arms of precision, smokeless powder, etc., I firmly believe that men of the Skoobee type will be the successful men of the future. A man who is not a mere 'book' general, a man with a very active imaginative mind, who may be considered more or less mad, that is the man of the future. Skoobee or Gordon. They use all the cut-and-dried ideas of modern conventional strategy."

"Well, but Mr. Villiers, I can imagine a mad, brave hero like Skoobee," or Gordon, leading a force of religious fanatics like the Russians to sudden victory, just as I do not a calm, quiet Mochee priest with the religious, though not German."

"Isn't a question," replied Mr. Villiers, "of a mad general, leading his troops impetuously on to some 'forward' position. But it is the man with mad ideas and yet with power of sane execution who will be the leader of the future. Let me give you an instance. I know Skoobee well. Now it is my opinion that this idea, which was brought by my co-leagues in Tibet and Waikie, but which was suggested to me by a well-known English officer of engineers, this idea which I will give before you would have been adopted by Skoobee. A night attack and the enemy in front only to be recognized individually by signals of fire down the ranks. He would arm a number of mounted infantry with the good old-fashioned long bows, which should harass these men continually with the terrible shafts which won for us the victories of Creecy and Agincourt. It sounds absurd, but it is an idea. Skoobee would have acted upon without hesitation. The warfare of the future will be greatly a matter of hand-to-hand fighting, as we have already shown in this forecast of ours. We will also be a question largely of night attacks. Night battles will require mistle of this description—swift, silent, and a surprise; a missile which will not discover itself. There will be no thing with this as a two-mile range. Night firing will necessarily be at close quarters."

I closed the interview with a question as to Mr. Villiers' opinion concerning the war which is surely imminent in Europe. His reply is worthy of note: "In the past the great battle grounds of the future will be the Supurates valley or in that neighborood."

"Germany and France will probably settle their differences in Belgium and the field of Namur will once more be crested with the smoke of the German and the Gallic." And here our interview came to a peaceful close.

RAYMOND BLATTWART.

Rev. C. W. Eisler has arrived in the city to take charge of the English Lutheran church. Mr. Eisler was the pastor of the First Lutheran church of Los Angeles, Cal., where he resigned to come to this city. Mr. Eisler is known as one of the most successful workers in the Lutheran colonization in this country and the church here will probably prosper under his ministrations. He preaches at 10:30 hours to-day.

Mr. W. C. Ruffy, the scenic photographer, secured a splendid negative of the parade on Thursday as it moved up Pike's Peak avenue. It shows Mr. O'Neil's carriage, the artillery, the crowd and many of the decorations.

JANUARY 1898.

SOME POINTS ON CARriages
FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

The leading German styles of Carriage Horses—The American Trotters are the Favorites.—Some Rules for Coachmen to Follow.

Berlin, May 26.—The art of driving as practiced in Berlin, the capital of Germany, sport etc., has already reached a higher stage unknown to other countries of excellence.

The German emperor, who pays such great value on all equestrian sports, has caused a revolution in the appearance of German carriages, coaches and footmen. What a display of beautiful liveries, what handsome and well-kept harnesses; scrupulously clean carriages and stylishly crimmie horses! It is a sight worth seeing when the splendid equipages, brilliant with their coats of arms, call to portals of the royal palace at grand receptions!

In order to cultivate a taste for variety, the emperor often changes his team, and last winter was often seen in a trotting carriage to run by the Russian emperor with a genuine Russian Cossack's coachman, and a number of excellent trotters of the Crow stud, spirited, high-spirited animals, with long flowing tails and manes.

The emperor is also very partial to Duke Ernst Günther, the brother of the empress, an authority on all sports, who drove a four-in-hand at the last trotting races, and even manages a six-in-hand without a pony on the left horse of the first pair as customary.

The influence of such distinguished leaders is naturally widely felt.

Excellent trainers like Fress, Germann, Winter, who boldly assert that horses trained by themselves never require to feel the whip, do much to promote the sport in question, so well recommended by enthusiasts like Gienrich, whose whole driving outfit, carriages, coachmen and all, bear his race-tracks color blue and white stripes, and Herr Perce with his wonderful black horses, Osele and Zigzag, to whom a mistake is almost impossible.

Though riding is not nearly so popular here as driving at present, very few foreign cities can boast of equestrians like Mayor von Eoyen Linden, or caring amazons like Countess Fritz von Heenan and her daughters, wife Tapper Lasch, a perfect giant in appearance, with money in eye, but a connoisseur to the very finger tips, and the reputation of writing occasional satirical reports of "driving and riding Berlin." Who to him will whom he once fault!

A so-called "who" has a permanent circus in Berlin, has done his share towards improving public taste. It was he who introduced the greatest lady hunter ever rider the world ever saw, Mrs. Loiser, who afterwards married a German prince. And Hager, as great an expert in riding as Strauss in teaching waltzes is still among them.

It was an amateur and only to keep his eyes open to find an abundance of suggestions, which will be useful to him to form a taste in the matter.

The Berlin streets are so smoothly paved and in such an excellent condition, that but few cities on the continent can rival it, and so the street thoroughfares are crowded with all sorts of amusement vehicles from morning till night. The first and second class car-drivers, a set of jovial, good-humored Berlins, who, if we except, to anything to please their customers, the omnibus driver, peered on his right seat, the speculator of the stock exchange, driving in the afternoon through the shady avenues of the Tiergarten in a cozy car, the elegant officer in his trim, secure uniform in an open phaeton, the sportsman in his suit, giving ample opportunity to study the art of driving.

A great favorite is the somewhat heavy-tailed, the carriage par excellence for family purposes. Boring of the locomotive works in Mecklenburg and Eisenach, the king of the stock exchange, possess two of them, conspicuous. The actual fact is modern variations, vis-a-vis, are used both in good and bad weather as the cover can be entirely opened and closed; combines solidity with elegance simplicity of painted in dark colors. Still more fashionable is the open barouche. While the aucans are mostly suited with Morocco, light satins are often chosen for the barouches as they are only desired for going out in sunny spring and summer days.

Among the entirely covered carriages the four-wheeled cabriolet occupies a distinguished place, and the elegant couples of manifold forms, in no large numbers. For the country the mild red stages grow steadily in favor; they are comparatively light and offer space to from six to eight persons besides baggage. They are just the carriage for hospitable country houses, that have often to entertain guests at the nearest depot.

The half-covered carriages are various and victorious like the rest of the world; the two-seater and three-seater, highly constructed, of a light color is much recommended for young men who understand how to manage the reins and the driving a handsome young girl through the park.

The great number of open carriages have to be divided into two and four wheelers.

these. Of the latter the break is spacious, dark brown with red stripes, packed with natuta leather of dark color, suit's exceedingly for excursions, picnics, etc., and can also be used for baggage after the seats are put aside and for reading in a car. The American car is more practical, perhaps but not so frequently in use.

The two wheel-carriages are numerous, in their variations, more or less similar to the dogcart, generally painted yellow and laid out with light color.

The two-wheeled coaches have also been successfully introduced, while according to good old customs are driven by a gentleman, the rest of the party sitting on the roof, while the servants are snugly ensconced in the inside. And leading society men like Count Sclauder's and General Rosenberg are initiated into all these particulars of these rigs, at little constructions. They can tell that the forewheels have to be exactly three and one-third feet high and the high wheel one and three-fourths inches less, that they have a certain width and that their axles have to be perfectly parallel.

Great interest has been very aroused by the tandems, driven by young cavalry officers of nobility, and are always sure to call forth the greatest admiration. The team consists of two horses, one harnessed before the other. The horses are generally of unequal size, the forward being the smaller one. A young sportsman, seeking for notoriety, soon after came out with a "random" with three horses in a line, but was surpassed by one of the fashionable racing masters with a team of five, two horses at the snaf and three abreast in a line.

Great ladies of fashion like Baroness Fritz von Koenig often drive at a Daimler, a barouche with a team of two pairs of horses, of which the left are mounted by jockeys in the costume of farmer positions. A horseman on a Trachten station, in a dark frock coat with gold labors, rides in front. Two footmen stand or sit behind the carriage.

The driving of all these different teams demands great calmness, confidence and practice, which can only be acquired after a long apprenticeship.

It is strange that almost every body who has anything to do with horses finds himself a fair driver, and nobody deters him in practicing his dangerous art. On the contrary, stout elderly ladies and nervous young girls when taken by such an amateur sit down smiling and nodding, say good-bye to their relatives with the greatest calmness and do not even thank Providence if they return safely.

Count Wrangle, who lately published an excellent "Book on the Horse," full of truths and criticisms, put down the following rules for the coachman, which are generally followed:

The coachman shall sit on a straight-out not stiff position, with the arms touching his body, the legs stretched forward deep to heel, on the right side of the box and only have eyes for his business. He must never save the body of his acquaintance whom he might possibly meet, but when a member of the house enters he has to touch the rim of his hat with the handle of his whip. He must never crack the whip. And his feet should never be covered, even in winter, as it might possibly lead people to think that his footgear is north order. It lately happened that on an accident occurring to the equipage of a rich merchant, the coachman, though apparently faultlessly dressed, could not be induced to leave the box, at last when he jumped down the whole crowd burst into laughter for he wore a pair of battered slippers and blue woolen socks.

In the arrangement of a team, the selection of the horses is of more importance than the rest of the outfit. Not every horse is fit for every first best carriage. For the court carriages special large, heavy and quiet animals are preferred, the carcass so demand large ones, not under 5½ feet, whose form, however, can be of a much lighter build. For couples, medium sized horses of lively temperament and elegant action are used, for two-wheeled carriages a pair of stylish, casing and wild horses.

The color of the horses is of so great importance. Heavy carriages should have dark animals of equal color without any marks. A team of different colors is only considered allowable for picnics. Nevertheless there is a charming young lady in Berlin who drives a black and white horse together, but she has given this original team a harness of great elegance combined with simplicity. The coachman wears a plain dark frock coat with but one row of buttons, white tight fitting knee breeches and high boots, while dark brown is the prevailing color of the couple, both in and outside. However, not all follow her example. Berlin is so large a city that it contains a few eccentrics, who dress their coachmen like cerymen or have negroes as footmen.

Many Berlin sportsmen prefer the famous English hunters to all other four carriage horses, but the price is enormously high that but few can afford to succeed, the light Norfolk roasters and the strong, energetic and quick footed horses are much in demand. Of the French only the little bred horse of the Breagne has been introduced in any large numbers. Another horse very often met with is the mighty black of the Austrian imperial stud, over 6½ feet high, with large straight carcass and great ones, heavy expression, head and tail reaching the ground. They have a good, slow motion, so much pace, and

secular world of dignity and grace. The above-mentioned horses are also the favorites of the race course, though they have a great rival in the rapid American trotter, who has found a warm patron in Chayin Jones.

However the leading interest of the famous Berlin trotting club, who are ambitious to advance German horse breeding is centered in the Crakenner stud. This stud was originated in 1732 from English and oriental horses and now counts 1,500 animals. The gala horses of the emperor are all black Crakenner, strong, proudly built and without a mark.

The horses of Hanover and Oldenburg arouse but little interest while those of Schleswig-Holstein are of great promise and much patronized; even English horse dealers come over to purchase them.

The Berlin trotting club is a very rich institution and can afford about 100 races a year and spend over \$50,000 for prizes. They prefer a sandy race course to the customary lawn tracks, so hurdle races are also very frequent.

The trotting club has a registry of over 5,000 trotters, divided in six classes, of which more than 150 belong to the first class, the so-called "years" that have surpassed the record of making a heat (one mile) in two minutes and sixteen seconds and are valued at \$7,000 apiece. Great favorites at present are Penelon and Child of Fortune.

The best driver is perhaps Jockey Hockstaeck. One must see him dressed in his colors, seated in a sulky, bent far forward, his feet firmly planted, the reins held firmly in his iron grip and his eyes sparkling for the advantages of the track, to appreciate his art.

THE FLEEING SEW.

Stories and Gossip Picked Up on the Streets.

The erudite, old German professor is proverbially undistinguished and many stories are told at his expense by his countrymen. I remember one about a professor in Berlin who was accosted by a gentleman and asked some question in reference to the museum. Having a little time at his disposal, the old man kindly offered to show the stranger what he wished to see, and did so. When they returned to the street the gentleman asked: "To whom am I indebted for this courtesy?" "To Professor," the professor now let me see—it is very strange—"and the professor looked around in a dazed way and happened to see one of his pupils. "Herr Seidelman, will you come here a moment," he called. "Certainly," Professor Blank. "Ah, that's it," cried the old man, "my name is Professor Blank."

Another one changed his place of abode after many years' residence in one house. A friend met him in a few days and remarked: "I suppose you find it a much shorter walk from your home to the college than formerly." "On the contrary," he replied, "I find it much longer." Inquiring the friend discovered that he went from the new home to the old and thence to the college.

Still another wished to boil an egg and took out his watch to time it. A few minutes later he was found in deep thought, calmly holding the egg in his hand and boiling the watch. This reminds me of one of my college chums who, on retiring one night, put his candle under his pillow and would have blown out his watch had not the sudden darkness brought him to his senses.

There was another man working in the laboratory, and getting out of matches went to the store closet to get others. As he passed the sink on his way back to his desk, he stopped, struck a match, turned the water on and tried to light it. "Billy, twin" and "s' twin" were as much alike as twins could be. They worked side by side in the laboratory and shared tools and materials. Israel left the desk for a few minutes one day and Billy was heard to ask: "Say is where is my was bottle?" The boys always insisted that it was a case of absentmindedness and that Billy was talking to himself, thinking that he was Is.

* *

Bishop McLaren told me an incident of his life as a reporter when a young man. He was working on a Cleveland paper in 1892 during the Scott-Pierce campaign and was sent to report a speech of General Scott's. In it he tried to "catch" both the German and Irish voters. "It was a silly speech," said the bishop, and it killed General Scott's candidacy and elected Pierce. Mr. Jai said who was listening to the bishop said that he remembered the speech.

* *

A very good story was told me yesterday of a Colorado Springs 5-year-old. It seems a visitor was expected at dinner who had been so unfortunate as to lose his nose. The mother called the little girl to her and said, "Now, Nellie, when Mr. Blank comes, do not say anything about his nose." The guest arrived and Nellie gazed at him intently and exclaimed, "Mama said I was not to say anything about your nose, but you haven't got any."

Anyone knowing the address of the lady dressed in black, with black cape or beads, black hat with red flowers, who was robbed on the rapid transit car near the Trimmers' Home on Thursday last will confer a great favor by leaving said address and name at

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electric prospector but to disprove the cred-
 uity of one member of the party who had
 failed in the role the expert rolled up the cor-
 ner of his circular desk, and exhibited one of
 the most valuable collections of wire and
 leaf gold ever seen in Colorado. This was a
 cincher and no more convincing arguments
 was needed.

A similar experiment was tried with Professor Kimbani by a party of bank officials who inserted \$200 in gold out on the Larimer street cable line. The coin was not discovered but the professor sagely informed the gentlemen that the greatest silver ore in the world would one day be discovered in the Elysian fields of Edgewater. The ground is excellent for agriculture and town lots and the owners think three crops of alfalfa a year good enough for them without sowing an air line for the equator.

The diving rod is a good gamble in a mineralized country where lots of more or less value can be crossed at every step and a still sharper eye can detect favorable surface indications, but for men who make a business of mining, magician's theories do not obtain.

A World's Fair Building Completed.
CHICAGO, May 14.—The main building of the

building at the World's Fair grounds is finished. Superintendent of construction Geraldine inspected the structure today and recommended its acceptance. The mining building has the honor of being the first of the big white palaces by the lake to be completed, but there are several others close by following and will be finished in a few days. These are the Woman's building, Horticulture building and Transportation building.

Senator Barbour Dead.
WASHINGTON, May 14.—Senator Barbour of Virginia died suddenly this morning of heart failure at his home. He had no previous illness, and occupied his seat in the senate yesterday.

Funeral services will be held in the senate chamber on Monday after which the remains will be removed to Poplar Hill, Va., for interment.

English Crops Short.
LONDON, May 16.—The Mark Lane Express, organ of the corn trade, says to-day that the crops in England are back much and it is

count, whether there will be a surplus of any cereal. English wheat in London averages 32s. 4c., a price which has induced increased sales, which last week were above the average. Nevertheless the markets are gen-

erally languid and decline of a sailing is expected. American advices, adds *The Express*, ought not to depress trade. The czar's new edict reversing the prohibition of the exportation of maize and oats has weakened the spring trade.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 16.—The most welcome and generous rain that ever visited

southwest Texas fell last night over a territory 800 miles square. In the lower border counties where no rain has fallen for three years there was a heavy downpour and thousands of herds of cattle which were starving for want of grass will now be saved. The rain even extended through the desert country

between El Paso and the Pecos river, a distance of 300 miles. At Palestine, Texas, two inches of rain had fallen in six hours up to 8 o'clock this morning. The fall was 72-100ths, which is more than three times the amount

that has fallen here during the past seven weeks. At Corpus Christ one inch and 60-100ths fell, while at Brownsville there was nearly two inches. The indications are that the drought in southwestern Texas is com-

For Free Art.

tomorrow? Many of the most distinguished artists and art patrons of the country will be present. The chief object of the congress is to have the tariff removed from art. The meeting will be held in the hall of the

Washington, May 16.—The court of claims

to-day decided adversely to a large class of fourth-class postmasters, who had sued the government for increased salary, based upon an act of congress, which authorized the postmaster general to readjust the salaries of

fourth-class postmasters, but which adjustment had never taken place. They tendered their accounts on the basis of the readjustment, and when the government refused to pay the increased salary suit was brought.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The house committee on Indian affairs ordered a favorable report in the bill introduced in the senate by

Yr. Dawes (Mass.) providing that the Shawnee Indians shall present to the court of claims all of their claims against the United States and the Cherokee nation arising out of treaty relations with the United States,

rights growing out of such treaties, and from contracts, expressed or implied, under such treaties made and entered into by and between the said Shawnees and Cherokees and between them or either of them and the

United States.

Farms for Indians.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Secretary Noble has transmitted to the house with the recommendation that early action be taken.

draft of a bill providing for an allotment of 160 acres each to the Indians on the White Earth agency, Minnesota, and to those who may remove to the reservation who are entitled to make an allotment.

Rich Gold Strike at Ouray.
OURAY, May 16.—The Ironac mine of Gold Hill has just taken two thousand col-

lars in gold out of a cave fifty feet long by six feet wide by six feet in height. The train tunnel is also in six feet of solid ore which runs one ounce of gold and fifty ounces of silver to the ton. The ore is free

A Threatened Flood.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 16.—The Vicksburg, Sireveport and Pacific railway is threatened near Delphi, La., by a flood from the big breaks at Panther Forest levee, which is coming down the Mississippi near

which is coming down the Mason river, now
out of its banks. This river will flood an-
other big plantation territory in Arkansas
and Louisiana.

A Priest Drowned.

CALIFORNIA, Mo., May 12.—While trying to cross the swollen Monticau river at the ford eight miles north of here to-day, Father Paul Egerer of the Catholic church was washed away and drowned.

members of any member of the family of the holder. They will be sold for \$12 each. The regular \$10 non-transferable tickets will still be issued also. Those who have a ready subscriber for a non-transferable ticket can have them changed by applying to any member of the ladies' finance committee or the director. It is hoped that this modification of plans will meet the approval of our people and that a large number of tickets may be subscribed for at once. The names of the ladies' committee are: Mrs. F. W. Goddard, Mrs. S. E. Sohy, Mrs. Buckman, Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. E. George, Miss Dewey, Miss Perria, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. M. Kennedy, Mrs. Koffer.

At the card shoot yesterday Sergeant Barnes won the medal by a score of thirty-seven, making three times that he has added in during the year. The ladies' record was held by Mrs. E. George.

Mon. Spencer Fisher and Mr. James Maloway of Ellsdale, Mich., are in the city. Mr. Fisher is a delegate at large from Michigan to the national Republican convention.

The Manitou Journal will start its daily edition on June 1st.

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Will be the residence city of the miners. Has a postoffice, mail route and school. 4 down hill from all mines. Altitude only 7700 feet. Good roads to be built along City to all road passes through the property, a railroad has been surveyed.

Kickers from other towns will here find
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nat w. be erected at once. A pipe and gas
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For further information and for lots ap-
ply to

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H. A. WATSON,
Anwica, Colo.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Lewis W. W. deceased
The undersigned having been appointed
Executor of the last will and testame

of Lewis W. Waipple, late of the County of El Paso, State of Colorado deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the court county of El Paso at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of May, 1922, at the County Court in Colorado Springs, Colorado, to answer to the said County Court in the next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend and to be prepared to prove the same and to adjust. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at the residence of the undersigned.

Dated this 18th day of April A. D. 1922.
EDWIN J. EATON, Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Alexander Stephen Bisset deceased.
The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Alexander Stephen Bisset, late of the County of El Paso in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the court county of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 12th day of May, 1922, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of May, 1922, to answer to the said County Court in the next. At which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend and to be prepared to prove the same and to adjust. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at the residence of the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo. this 18th day of May, A. D. 1922.
DUNNAN (RHSOLM, Administrator.

STATE OF CO. COLORADO.
COUNTY OF EL PASO.

In the District Court.

vs. Jacob A. Anderson, plaintiff, vs. W. Zelenka, defendant.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]